CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language experts generally define linguistics as ``the scientific study of language``. (Lyons in Digest, 1992). Linguistics can be broadly broken into three categories or subfields of study: language in context, language meaning, and language form. The study of language meaning is concerned with how languages employ logical structure and real-world references to convey, process and assign meaning, as well as to manage and resolve ambiguity. A lot of authors emphasize that ``by scientific study of language is meant its investigation by means of controlled and empirically verifiable observations``. (Lyons in Digest, 1992).

Linguistics is also a branch of cognitive science. Cognitive science is a term for a group of disciplines that have the same goal: defining and analyzing human being`s ability to think. Some scholars emphasize that ``the discipline of linguistics, along with psychology, philosophy, and computer science thus forms an important subdiscipline within cognitive science``(Carnie in Eric Digest, 1992). Linguistics is the study of language - how it is put together and how it functions. Various building blocks of different types and sizes are combined to make up a language. Sounds are brought together and sometimes when this happens, they change their form and do interesting things. Words are arranged in a certain order, and sometimes the beginnings and endings of the words are changed to adjust the meaning. Then the meaning itself can be affected by the arrangement

of words and by the knowledge of the speaker about what the hearer will understand. Linguistics is the study of all of this.

Systemic functional linguistics (SFL) or Systemic functional grammar (SFG) is a model of grammar that was developed by Michael Halliday in the (1960). Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a study of language. It explains how language is used rather than how language is formed. SFL views that language has two characteristics, systemic and functional. It is systemic because SFL uses a theory of meaning as a choice, by which a language or any other semiotic system is interpreted as networks of interlocking options (Halliday, 1994:16).

Stuart Hall describes representation as the process by which meaning is produced and exchanged between members of a culture through the use of language, signs and images which stand for or represent things (Hall, 1997). Representation is the production of meaning through language. The Shorter English Dictionary suggest two relevant meanings to the word: to represent something is to describe by description or imagination and to represent also means to symbolize or to substitute for, as in a sentence. So linguistic representation is a representation of utterances that uses to represent linguistic information about the phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, or semantics.

Ideology is defined as a social construct that says what one should or should not do as a member of the community. Community in forms of race ethnicity, age, sex/gender and aspirations applies ideology and consequently

perception of the world varies. Ideology functions as a guide to act (potentially) and filter to react (defend) (A Van Dijk;2004).

Ideologies are the basic beliefs shared by groups. Ideologies have something to do with systems of ideas, and especially with the social, political or religious ideas shared by a social group or movement. Ideologies are the fundamental beliefs of a group and its members. In sum, ideologies are representations of who we are, what we stand for, what our values are, and what our relationships are with other groups (A Van Dijk;2004). So Ideology determines culture, which in turns rules out elements of context of situation (filed, tenor and mode).

Karonese language is one of the local languages in Indonesia. This language spoken in North Sumatra and used as means communication among Karonese society. District of Karo divided into three parts main places, namely: Karo Berneh or Karo Jahe situated in Pancur Batu, Medan, Deli Serdang, and Binjai. Karo Gugung situated in Tiga Binaga, Juhar, Munthe, and Pernantin. Karo Gunung situated in the part of mountains such as Kaban Jahe, Berastagi, Tiga Panah and Simpang Empat. Commonly, the languages of Karo used by the community as a tool to communicate one and another and they shared the meaning to get the understanding, the only differences among them is in dialect.

In this research, the writer chooses the heroism karo songs from Djaga Depari. Song is a tool or media for people to show their feeling, idea, opinion, and emotion. Songs also give people happiness and enjoyment when they listen it. A song may express happiness, disappointment, criticism to the government and etc.

Djaga Depari is a composer of national Depari Karo Indonesian origin. She was born on May 5, 1922 from a family Ngembar Sembiring Depari and Siras Br. Karo Sekali, in the village Seberaya, Karolanden (now Karo), North Sumatra. Djaga Depari is the famous song writer in Karo.

Djaga Depari wrote wonderful lyric and romantic telling of nature, community life, and romance, but it actually also a lot of composing songs and lyric with the theme of struggle (patriotism). In fact, it can be said that Djaga Depari is an extension of the heart and tongue of Djamin Ginting as commander (war leader in the field). Because, the lyrics of his songs invited the youth to be faithful to fight for the Republic of Indonesia. One of the famous heroism songs is Erkata Bedil:

Erkata bedil I kota medan ari o turang

"The rifle goes off in city of Medan dear"

Ngataken kami maju ngelawan ari o turang

"It tells us to go up against my dear"

Tading i jenda si turang besan turang la megogo

"Live here my sweet dear"

Rajin kujuma si muat nakan turang la megogo

"Diligently, go to the field my dear"

This song describe the fighting spirit that the focus to the karo youth to take up arms against the invaders in the Karo although the youths were hit by romance. The culture or genre in the lyrics of "Erkata Bedil" that there is a man (tenor) which is taking the fight to get freedom for his city that falling in love

(field) in lyrics of the song (Mode). The lyrics of "Erkata Bedil" show the ideological perspective of Karo's people that the men must ask permission to their girl to do something that his work finish quickly. And the other ideological perspective of Karo's people that women cannot come to fight like men. The women only wait and take care of the house.

The writer comes from this place and quite interested in investigating this research deals with ideology in Karo heroism songs. Another strong person, by carrying out the study on it, it is expected that the awareness of Karo people, especially young generation toward Karo heroism songs will increase and the appreciation of this cultural heritage will arise.

The result of thesis also give the contribution to develop the study of Karo language by analyzing of ideology in Heroism Karo Songs by using Systematic Functional Linguistics theory of Halliday .

B. The Problem of the Study

Based to the background of this study, the problems of this study are formulated as the following:

1. What are the ideologies representation in heroism Karo songs by Djaga Depari?

2. How are the ideologies realized in heroism Karo songs by Djaga Depari?

3. Why are the the ideologies realized in heroism Karo songs by Djaga Depari?

C. The Objectives of the Study

Related to the problem of the study, the objectives of the study are formulated as following:

1. To find out the ideologies in heroism Karo songs by Djaga Depari.

2. To describe the ideologies realized in heroism Karo songs by Djaga Depari

3. To explain the ideologies realized in heroism Karo songs by Djaga Depari.

D. The Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is focused on the representation of ideology in the context of situation namely field, tenor, and mode in heroism Karo songs by Djaga Depari.

E. The Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to be useful for:

1. English students and readers who want to understand the context of situation such as field, tenor and mode common ideology based on System Functional Linguistic.

2. Giving some valuable contribution to other researchers.

Practically, the results of this study will be expected to be useful for karo people to increase their knowledge about heroism songs and the appreciation of this cultural heritage will arise.